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EXAMINER

ORTIZ, BELIX M

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2164

DATE MAILED: 08/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No:

10/071,156

Applicant(s)

NELSON ET AL.

Examiner

Belix M. Ortiz

Art Unit

2164

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 July 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-58 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-58 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Remarks

1. In response to communications files on 5-July-2005, the specification of the disclosure. Therefore, claims 1-58 are presently pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-2, 4-11, 13, 15-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bretschneider et al. (U.S. patent 6,128,629) in view of Skinner (U.S. publication 2003/0033311) and further in view of Gabai et al. (U.S. patent 6,368,177).

As to claim 1, Bretschneider et al. teaches an internet presentation creation and access system (see figure 2; column 2, lines 41-44; and column 2, lines 55-60) comprising:

a network server for controlling the creation and execution access of presentation files over the internet (see column 2, lines 55-67; column 4, lines 62-67; and column 7, lines 1-7), and for maintaining a store of previously created presentation files (see abstract and column 2, lines 6-25).

Bretschneider et al. does not teach the network server maintaining a user-database of registered users and a grouping-database of user-to-presentation-file grouping information, an executable-file group associating each respective registered user to presentation files to which the respective registered has execution access, and a purchasable-file group associating each respective registered user to presentation files to which the respective registered user has previously been granted purchase access.

Skinner teaches a system and method for collaboration of suppliers through shares interactive data resources (see abstract), in which he teaches the network server maintaining a user-database of registered users and a grouping-database of user-to-presentation-file grouping information (see abstract; figure 1; and paragraphs 22 and 33), an executable-file group associating each respective registered user to presentation files to which the respective registered has execution access, and a purchasable-file group associating each respective registered user to presentation files to which the respective registered user has previously been granted purchase access (see figure 1; figure 2, character 232; and page 1, paragraph 7).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bretschneider et al. by the teaching of Skinner, because the network server maintaining a user-database of registered users and a grouping-database of user-to-presentation-file grouping information, an executable-file group associating each respective registered user to presentation files to which the respective registered has execution access, and a

purchasable-file group associating each respective registered user to presentation files to which the respective registered user has previously been granted purchase access, would enable the user that have the granted purchase access to see and edit the presentation that has been store on the presentation file (see Skinner, page 1, paragraph 7) and would enable the user to access the information of the presentation through the computer anyplace and in anytime because with the correct password the user can access all the presentation that where stored on the network server.

Bretschneider et al. does not teach wherein the user-to-presentation file grouping information includes a created-file group associating each respective registered user to presentation files created by the respective registered user, a user-access device for communicating with the network server over the internet, and for submitting user-identification information to the network server; wherein the network server responds to the user-identification information identifying a target user within the user-database of registered users by granting the user-access device the file access permissions associated with the target user, and accepting purchase orders for only those presentation files whose purchasable-file group associates the target user.

Gabai et al. teaches a method for using a toy to conduct sales over a network (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the user-to-presentation file grouping information includes a created-file group associating each respective

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registered user to presentation files created by the respective registered user (see column 86, lines 1-7),

a user-access device for communicating with the network server over the internet, and for submitting user-identification information to the network server (see column 86, lines 1-15);

wherein the network server responds to the user-identification information identifying a target user within the user-database of registered users by granting the user-access device the file access permissions associated with the target user, and accepting purchase orders for only those presentation files whose purchasable-file group associates the target user (see column 73, lines 31-33 and column 86, lines 1-7).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bretschneider et al. by the teaching of Gabai et al., wherein the user-to-presentation file grouping information includes a created-file group associating each respective registered user to presentation files created by the respective registered user,

a user-access device for communicating with the network server over the internet, and for submitting user-identification information to the network server;

wherein the network server responds to the user-identification information identifying a target user within the user-database of registered users by granting the user-access device the file access permissions associated with the target user, and accepting purchase orders for only those presentation files whose

purchasable-file group associates the target user, would enable the network server to retrieve the information that is associated with the user ID.

As to claim 2, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein a first registered user becomes associated with a specific purchasable-file group by being granted purchase access by a second registered user (see Skinner, page 1, paragraph 7).

As to claim 4, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the target user may grant to, and withdraw from, a second registered user purchase permission of a presentation file associated with the target user's created-file group (see Skinner, Paragraph 7).

As to claim 5, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the target user may grant to, and withdraw from, a second registered user file execution permission of presentation files associated with the target user's created-file group (see Skinner, Paragraph 7).

As to claim 6, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the target user may optionally associate an access password with a presentation file within the target users corresponding created-file group (see Skinner, page 8, paragraph 49);

wherein all presentation files having an associated access password form a password-accessible group of presentation files, a listing of presentation files within the password-accessible group being made viewable to a plurality of selected registered users granted password access (see Skinner, Paragraph 43).

As to claim 7, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the plurality of selected registered users are selected by the target user (see Skinner, page 5, paragraph 29).

As to claim 8, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the network server provides each registered user a listing of all password-accessible presentation files to which the respective registered user has been granted password access (see Skinner, page 5, paragraph 30).

As to claim 9, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the registered users within the user-database are further associated with various user groups, and the target user associates at least one of the user groups with a target presentation file within the target user's password-accessible group, all the members of the associated user group thereby being given password access to the target presentation file (see Skinner, page 5, paragraph 30).

As to claim 10, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the access password is an execution-access password permitting execution access to the

plurality of selected registered users upon their respective submission of the execution-access password to the network server (see Skinner, page 5, paragraph 30).

As to claim 11, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the access password is a purchase-access password permitting purchase access to the plurality of selected registered users upon their respective submission of the purchase-access password to the network server (see Skinner, page 5, paragraph 30).

As to claim 13, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the network server permits the user-access device to grant a second registered user purchase permission to a target presentation file within the target user's associated created-file group by submitting to the network server identification information associated with the second registered user (see Skinner, page 1, paragraph 17 and page 5, paragraph 30);

the network server further responding to the granting of purchase permission of the target presentation file by listing the target presentation file in the second registered user's purchasable-file group (see Skinner, figure 1).

As to claim 15, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein when the user-access device submits a request for purchase of the target presentation file, the user-access device additionally submits a preferred file type option, the

preferred file type option including at least one of a video type and a computer executable type (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1).

As to claim 16, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the video type consists of a video recording of an execution of the target presentation file, and wherein the computer executable type is a data file of predefined data format for execution by a computing device having a pre-identified, presentation execution, computer program (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1; column 1, lines 20-25; and column 4, lines 54-56).

As to claim 17, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the network server responds to the user-access device submitting the video type as its preferred file type option by requesting that the user-access device select a recording medium from among a group including at least one of a video DVD, a VCD, and a Video Cassette (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26); and

wherein the network server further responds to the user-access device submitting the computer executable type as its preferred file type option by requesting that the user-access device select a recording medium from among a group including at least one of a data DVD, a data CD, and a computer readable magnetic data recording medium (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26).

4. Claim 3, 14 18-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bretschneider et al. (U.S. patent 6,128,629) in view of Skinner (U.S. publication 2003/0033311) as applied to claims 1-2, 4-11, 13, 15-17 above, and still further in view of Stone et al. (U.S. patent 6,829,587).

As to claim 3, Bretschneider et al. as modified still does not teach wherein the second registered user is the creator of the presentation file to whose purchasable file group the first registered user becomes associated.

Stone et al. teaches a method of using a network of computers to facilitate and control the publishing of presentations to a plurality of print media venues (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the second registered user is the creator of the presentation file to whose purchasable file group the first registered user becomes associated (see figure 1a and 1b).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bretschneider et al. as modified by the teaching of Stone et al., because wherein the second registered user is the creator of the presentation file to whose purchasable file group the first registered user becomes associated, would enable the user and the creator of the presentation to be more confident and a trusted negotiation because the creator know that the user is a frequent customer.

As to claim 14, Bretschneider et al. as modified does not teach wherein the registered users are granted access to the network server based on a periodic paid

subscription basis, and the network server responds to the user-access device submitting a purchase order for the target presentation file by adding the cost of the purchased presentation file to the cost of the target user's next-due periodic subscription price.

Stone et al. teaches a method of using a network of computers to facilitate and control the publishing of presentations to a plurality of print media venues (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the registered users are granted access to the network server based on a periodic paid subscription basis, and the network server responds to the user-access device submitting a purchase order for the target presentation file by adding the cost of the purchased presentation file to the cost of the target user's next-due periodic subscription price (see column 41, lines 36-42).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bretschneider et al. as modified by the teaching of Stone et al., because wherein the registered users are granted access to the network server based on a periodic paid subscription basis, and the network server responds to the user-access device submitting a purchase order for the target presentation file by adding the cost of the purchased presentation file to the cost of the target user's next-due periodic subscription price, would enable the system to let it know to the user that need to paid the subscription if the user want order a presentation and allow the user to paid both at the same time and it is not need to wait for the subscription and them buy the presentation.

As to claim 18, Bretschneider et al. as modified still does not teach wherein the network server further maintains, for at least one specific registered user within the user-database, purchase options pre-submitted by the specific registered user, the pre-submitted purchase options including at least one of a payment option, a file type option, and recording medium option, wherein upon the submission of a purchase request by the specific registered user for a target presentation file, the specific registered user may optionally instruct the network server to complete the purchase request using the specific registered user's pre-submitted purchase options.

Stone et al. teaches a method of using a network of computers to facilitate and control the publishing of presentations to a plurality of print media venues (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the network server further maintains, for at least one specific registered user within the user-database, purchase options pre-submitted by the specific registered user, the pre-submitted purchase options including at least one of a payment option, a file type option, and recording medium option, wherein upon the submission of a purchase request by the specific registered user for a target presentation file, the specific registered user may optionally instruct the network server to complete the purchase request using the specific registered user's pre-submitted purchase options (see figure 1a and 3i).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bretschneider et al. as modified by the teaching of Stone et al., because wherein the network server further

maintains, for at least one specific registered user within the user-database, purchase options pre-submitted by the specific registered user, the pre-submitted purchase options including at least one of a payment option, a file type option, and recording medium option, wherein upon the submission of a purchase request by the specific registered user for a target presentation file, the specific registered user may optionally instruct the network server to complete the purchase request using the specific registered user's pre-submitted purchase options, would enable the system to be more user friendly with the customer because each time the customer is going to make any purchase or payment the information is already on the system and the customer not need to input all the information each time the customer is going to order something.

As to claim 19, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the payment option includes one of an added charge to a periodic subscription price for access to the network server, a charge to a pre-identified charge card, an automatic withdraw from a pre-identified bank account, and an issuance of a bill for payment to the respective registered user (see Stone et al., column 5, lines 66-67 and column 6, lines 1-9).

As to claim 20, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the recording medium option includes, at least one of a video DVD, a data DVD, a VCD, a data CD, a video cassette, and a computer readable magnetic data storage medium (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26).

As to claim 21, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the preferred file type option includes at least one of a video type and a computer executable type (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1);

the video type being a video recording of an execution of the purchased presentation file, and the computer executable type being a data file of predefined format for execution by a computing device using a pre-identified, presentation execution, computer program (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1; column 1, lines 20-25; and column 4, lines 54-56).

As to claim 22, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein if the preferred file type option is the video type, then the recording medium option is selected from at least one of a video DVD, a VCD, and a Video Cassette (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26); and

if the preferred file type option is the computer executable type, then the recording medium option is selected from at least one of a data DVD, a data CD, and a magnetic recording medium (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26).

5. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bretschneider et al. (U.S. patent 6,128,629) in view of Skinner (U.S. publication 2003/0033311) as applied to claims 1-2, 4-11, 13, 15-17 above, and still further in view of Kouznetsov (U.S. publication 2003/0135821).

As to claim 12, Bretschneider et al. as modified still does not teach wherein the access password is an edit-access password permitting edit access to the plurality of selected registered users upon their respective submission of the edit-access password to the network server.

Kouznetsov teaches a online presentation software using website development tools (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the access password is an edit-access password permitting edit access to the plurality of selected registered users upon their respective submission of the edit-access password to the network server (see page 2, paragraph 17).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bretschneider et al., as modifies by the teaching of Kouznetsov, because wherein the access password is an edit-access password permitting edit access to the plurality of selected registered users upon their respective submission of the edit-access password to the network server, would enable the user to make their own password that is going to be more easy to remember to the each user.

6. Claims 23-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bretschneider et al. (U.S. patent 6,128,629) in view of stone et al. (U.S. publication 6,829,587) and further in view of Kouznetsov (U.S. publication 2003/0135821).

As to claim 23, Bretschneider et al. teaches an internet presentation creation and access system comprising:

a data store maintaining a plurality of presentation files (see abstract; figure 4, character 416 and column 6, lines 4-26);

a network server having access to the data store and effective for controlling creation access, edit access, execution access, and purchase access of the plurality of presentation files over the internet, the network server maintaining a user-database of registered users and corresponding identification data for each of the registered users (see figure 2; column 1, lines 26-40; column 2, lines 61-67; and column 3, lines 1-6).

Bretschneider et al. does not teach a plurality of remote access devices for communicating with the network server over the internet, each of the remote access devices being associated with a specific registered user within the user-database upon submission to the network server of the specific registered user's corresponding identification data.

Stone et al. teaches a method of using a network of computers to facilitate and control the publishing of presentations to a plurality of print media venues (see abstract), in which he teaches a plurality of remote access devices for communicating with the network server over the internet, each of the remote access devices being associated with a specific registered user within the user-database upon submission to the network server of the specific registered user's corresponding identification data (see column 8, lines 21-34).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the

art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bretschneider et al., by the teaching of Stone et al., because a plurality of remote access devices for communicating with the network server over the internet, each of the remote access devices being associated with a specific registered user within the user-database upon submission to the network server of the specific registered user's corresponding identification data, would enable the network server to get the right presentation to the user depending on the identification data that the user use has the input on the device.

Bretschneider et al. as modifies still does not teach wherein the server further maintains a correlation between selected registered users and an edit permission group, an execution permission group, and a purchase permission group for each of the plurality of presentation files, the network server permitting edit access to a target presentation file only to those registered users correlated to the target presentation file's edit permission group, the network server permitting execution access to the target presentation file only to those registered users correlated to the target presentation file's execution permission group, and the network server permitting purchase access to the target presentation file only to those registered users correlated to the target presentation file's purchase permission group.

Kouznetsov teaches a online presentation software using website development tools (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the server further maintains a correlation between selected registered users and an edit permission

group, an execution permission group, and a purchase permission group for each of the plurality of presentation files, the network server permitting edit access to a target presentation file only to those registered users correlated to the target presentation file's edit permission group, the network server permitting execution access to the target presentation file only to those registered users correlated to the target presentation file's execution permission group, and the network server permitting purchase access to the target presentation file only to those registered users correlated to the target presentation file's purchase permission group (see figure 1; page 1, paragraphs 2 and 11; and page 2, paragraphs 14-15).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bretschneider et al. as modified by the teaching of Kouznetsov, because wherein the server further maintains a correlation between selected registered users and an edit permission group, an execution permission group, and a purchase permission group for each of the plurality of presentation files, the network server permitting edit access to a target presentation file only to those registered users correlated to the target presentation file's edit permission group, the network server permitting execution access to the target presentation file only to those registered users correlated to the target presentation file's execution permission group, and the network server permitting purchase access to the target presentation file only to those registered users correlated to the target presentation file's purchase permission group, would enable just to the register user to make changes to the presentation file, if the user have the right permission from the buyer.

As to claim 24, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the registered users within each purchase permission group are assigned at least one of an owners status and a buyer status, the registered users having the owner status being permitted to incorporate at least one additional registered user into their respective purchase permission group and to assign the newly incorporated registered user at least one of the owner status and buyer status (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraphs 14, 16 and 18);

the registered users having, the owner status being further permitted to remove from their respective permission group any registered user not having the owner status (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 25, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the registered users having only the buyer status are denied permission to add or remove any other registered user into, or out of, their respective purchase permission group (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 26, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the creator of a new presentation file is automatically assigned owner status within the purchase permission group for the newly created presentation file (see Kouznetsov, page 1, paragraph 2).

As to claim 27, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the creator of the new presentation file is further permitted to remove any other

registered user from its new presentation file's corresponding purchase permission group (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 28, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the registered users having owner status within the purchase permission group of a specific presentation file are automatically incorporated in the same specific presentation file's edit permission group and execution permission group (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 29, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the registered users having owner status within the purchase permission group of a specific presentation file may further incorporate or remove other registered users into, or out of, the same specific presentation file's edit permission group and execution permission group (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 30, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the network server further divides the registered users within the user-database into various user groups, and a registered user having the owner status within the purchase permission group of a specific presentation file may further assign either of the owner status and buyer status to a selected one of the various user groups, the network server assigning all the registered users within the selected user group the same buyer status or owner status as assigned to the selected user group (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 31, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the registered user having the owner status within the purchase permission group of the specific presentation file may further remove from the purchase permission group any user group having only the buyer status (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14, where is read “private or public access”).

As to claim 32, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein one of the registered users having the owner status within the purchase permission group of a specific presentation file is further assigned a super-owner status, the registered user having the super-owner status being permitted to remove from its respective purchase permission group any other registered user having the owner status (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 33, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the registered user having the super-owner status is further permitted to relinquish its super-owner status to any other registered user within its corresponding purchase permission group (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 34, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the registered users are granted access to the network server based on a periodic paid subscription basis, and the network server responds to one of the user-access devices submitting a purchase order for a presentation file by adding the cost of the purchased presentation file to the cost of the next-due periodic subscription

price of the specific registered user associated with the user-access device that submitted the purchase order (see Stone et al., column 41, lines 36-42).

As to claim 35, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein when one of the user-access devices submits a request for purchase of a target presentation file, the requesting user-access device additionally submits a preferred file type option, the preferred file type option including at least one of a video type and a computer executable type (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1).

As to claim 36, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the video type consists of a video recording of an execution of the target presentation file, and wherein the computer executable type is a data file of predefined data format for execution by computing device running a pre-identified, presentation execution, computer program (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1; column 1, lines 20-25; and column 4, lines 54-56).

As to claim 37, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the network server responds to the one of the user-access devices submitting the video type as its preferred file type option by requesting that; a selection of recording medium be made from among a group including at least one of a video DVD, a VCD, and a Video Cassette (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26); and

wherein the network server further responds to the one of the user-access devices submitting the computer executable type as its preferred file type option by requesting that a selection of recording medium be made among the group including at least one of a data DVD, a data CD, and a computer readable magnetic data recording medium (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26).

As to claim 38, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the network server further maintains, for at least one respective registered user within the user-database, purchase options pre-submitted by the respective registered user, the pre-submitted purchase options including at least one of a payment option, a file type option, and a recording medium option, wherein upon the submission of a purchase request by the respective registered user for a selected presentation file, the respective registered user may optionally instruct the network server to complete the purchase request using the respective user's pre-submitted purchase options (see Stone et al., figure 1a and 3i).

As to claim 39, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the payment option includes one of an added charge to a periodic subscription price for access to the network server, a charge to a pre-identified charge card, an automatic withdraw from a pre-identified bank account, and an issuance of a bill for payment to the respective registered user (see Stone et al., column 5, lines 66-67 and column 6, lines 1-9).

As to claim 40, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the recording medium option includes at least one of a video DVD, a data DVD, a VCD, a data CD, a video cassette, and a computer readable magnetic data storage medium (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26).

As to claim 41, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the preferred file type option includes at least one of a video type and a computer executable type (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1);

the video type being a video recording of an execution of the purchased presentation file, and the computer executable type being a data file of predefined format for execution by a computing device using a pre-identified, presentation execution, computer program (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1; column 1, lines 20-25; and column 4, lines 54-56).

As to claim 42, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein if the preferred file type option is the video type, then the recording medium option is selected from at least one of a video DVD, a VCD, and a Video Cassette (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26); and

if the preferred file type option is the computer executable type, then the recording medium option is selected from at least one of a data DVD, a data CD, and a magnetic recording medium (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26).

As to claim 43, Bretschneider et al. teaches a method for internet presentation creation and access (see column 2, lines 41-44 and column 2, lines 55-60) comprising:

providing a network server having a presentation creation service accessible over the internet and controlling internet access to a plurality of presentation files (see abstract; figure 2; and column 2, lines 41-43);

maintaining on the network server a user-database of registered users and corresponding identification data for each of the registered users (see column 2, lines 61-67 and column 3, lines 1-6);

associating the remote internet access device with a target user within the user-database upon submission by the remote internet access device to the network server of the target user's corresponding identification data (see figure 1, characters 49, 51, and 52); and

using the remote internet access device to submit to the network server a purchase order for a target presentation file (see column 6, lines 2-14).

Bretschneider et al. does not teach assigning each of the registered users various types of access permissions for selected presentation files, the types of access permissions including edit access permission, execution access permission, and purchase permission; and

accepting the purchase order for the target presentation file only if the target, use has purchase permission for the target presentation file.

Stone et al. teaches a method of using a network of computers to facilitate and control the publishing of presentations to a plurality of print media venues

(see abstract), in which he teaches assigning each of the registered users various types of access permissions for selected presentation files, the types of access permissions including edit access permission, execution access permission, and purchase permission (see column 41, lines 36-42);

accepting the purchase order for the target presentation file only if the target, use has purchase permission for the target presentation file (see column 41, lines 36-42).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bretschneider et al., by the teaching of Stone et al., because assigning each of the registered users various types of access permissions for selected presentation files, the types of access permissions including edit access permission, execution access permission, and purchase permission;

accepting the purchase order for the target presentation file only if the target, use has purchase permission for the target presentation file, would enable the group to access and edit different presentation with the different access permission that the owner gave to the group.

Bretschneider et al. as modifies still does not teach providing a remote internet access device for communicating with the network server over the internet.

Kouznetsov teaches a online presentation software using website development tools (see abstract), in which he teaches providing a remote internet

access device for communicating with the network server over the internet (see figure 1 and page 1, paragraphs 6, 9, and 10).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bretschneider et al. as modified by the teaching of Kouznetsov, because providing a remote internet access device for communicating with the network server over the internet, would enable the user to access the information of the presentation through the computer anyplace and in anytime because with the correct password the user can access all the presentation that where stored on the network server.

As to claim 44, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches the method further including the step of, for each presentation file for which a respective registered user has purchase permission, assigning the respective registered user one of an owner status and a buyer status, and permitting respective registered users that have owner status to assign purchase permission to other registered users (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 45, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches the method further including the step of permitting respective registered users that have the owner status to remove purchase permission from other of the respective registered users that do not have owner status (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 46, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches the method further including the step of permitting respective registered users that have owner status to further assign one of the owner status and buyer status to each of the other registered users when granting the other registered users purchase permission (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 47, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches the method further including the step of not permitting respective registered users that do not have the owner status to modify the purchase permission of other registered users (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 48, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein a plurality of the respective registered users have the owner status, the method further including the step of assigning a super owner status to at least one respective registered user that has the owner status, and permitting the respective registered user that has the super-owner status to remove at least one of the owner status and purchase permission from any other of the respective registered users that do not have the super-owner status (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 49, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches the method further including the step of permitting the respective registered user that has the super-owner status to relinquish its super-owner status to another of the respective registered users (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 50, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches the method further including the step of granting the registered users access to the network server based on a periodic paid subscription basis, and having the network server respond to the remote internet access device submitting a purchase order for the target presentation file by adding the cost of the target presentation file to the cost of the next-due periodic subscription price of the target user (see Stone et al., column 41, lines 36-42).

As to claim 51, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches the method further including a step of, when the remote internet access device submits the purchase order for the target presentation file, having the remote internet access device additionally submit a preferred file type option, the preferred file type option including at least one of a video type and a computer executable type (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1).

As to claim 52, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the video type consists of a video recording of an execution of the target presentation file, and wherein the computer executable type is a data file of predefined data format for execution by a computing device running a pre-identified, presentation execution, computer program (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1; column 1, lines 20-25; and column 4, lines 54-56).

As to claim 53, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the network server responds to the remote internet access device submitting the video type as its preferred file type option by requesting that a selection of recording medium be made from among a group including at least one of a video DVD, a VCD, and a Video Cassette (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26); and

wherein the network server further responds to the remote internet access devices submitting the computer executable type as its preferred file type option by requesting that a selection of recording medium be made among the group including at least one of a data DVD, a data CD, and a magnetic recording medium (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26).

As to claim 54, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches the method further including a step of maintaining on the network server, for at least one respective registered user within the user database, purchase options pre-submitted by the respective registered user, the pre-submitted purchase options including at least one of a payment option, a file type option, and recording medium option (see Stone et al., figure 1a and 3i);

wherein if the respective user is the target user, along with the purchase order, the remote internet access device may optionally instruct the network server to complete the purchase order using the respective user's pre-submitted purchase options (see Stone et al., figure 1a and 3i).

As to claim 55, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the payment option includes one of an added charge to a periodic subscription price for access to the network server, a charge to a pre-identified charge card, an automatic withdraw from a pre-identified bank account, and an issuance of a bill for payment to the respective registered user (see Stone et al., column 5, lines 66-67 and column 6, lines 1-9).

As to claim 56, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the recording medium option includes at least one of a video DVD, a data DVD, a VCD, a data CD, a video cassette, and a computer readable magnetic data storage medium (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26).

As to claim 57, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the preferred file type option includes at least one of a video type and a computer executable type (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1);

the video type being a video recording of an execution of the purchased presentation file, and the computer executable type being a data file of predefined format for execution by a computing device using a pre-identified, presentation execution, computer program (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1; column 1, lines 20-25; and column 4, lines 54-56).

As to claim 58, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein if the preferred file type option is the video type, then the recording medium option is

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selected from at least one of a video DVD, a VCD, and a Video Cassette (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26); and

if the preferred file type option is the computer executable type, then the recording medium option is selected from at least one of a data DVD, a data CD, and a magnetic recording medium (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26).

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed 5- July- 2005 with respect to the rejected claims in view of the cited references have been fully considered but they are not found persuasive:

Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

In response to applicants' arguments that "Bretschneider et al., do not teach or suggest a network server that maintains user-created and editable presentation files", the arguments have been fully considered but are not deemed persuasive, because Bretschneider et al. teaches As will be readily appreciated from the foregoing description, a method of updating and viewing an electronic slide show presentation formed in accordance with the invention provides a way of allowing a user to access information that is stored on a remote computer without requiring that the remote computer be accessed every time that the user

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desires to view the information” (see Bretschneider et al., column 2, lines 55-67).

“The personal computer 20 may operate in a networked environment using logical connections to one or more remote computers, such as a remote computer 49. The remote computer 49 may be another personal computer, a server, a router, a network PC, a peer device or other common network node, and typically includes many or all of the elements described above relative to the personal computer 20, although only a memory storage device 50 has been illustrated in FIG. 1. The logical connections depicted in FIG. 1 include a local area network (LAN) 51 and a wide area network (WAN) 52, such networking environments are commonplace in offices, enterprise-wide computer networks, intranets and the Internet”, (see Bretschneider et al., column 4, lines 62-67 see also Gabai et al., column 73, lines 31-33).

In response to applicants’ arguments that “Bretschneider et al. does not teach or suggest that a user submit user identification information”, the arguments have been fully considered but are not deemed persuasive, because Gabai et al. teaches “The network controller typically authenticates at least one of user ID, user password and user voice signature before permitting a purchase order message to be sent. Authentication of a user's voice signature may comprise the steps of requesting the user's voice signature 2930, recording the user's verbal response 2940, performing a speech recognition process on the recorded response 2950, and if positive 2960, the purchase order message is

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allowed to be sent" (see Gabai et al., column 86, lines 8-15).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Belix M. Ortiz whose telephone number is 571-272-4081.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Rones can be reached on 571-272-4085. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

bmo

July 26, 2005



CHARLES RONES
PRIMARY EXAMINER